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Supplemental Material

Use of Shotgun Metagenomics and Metabolomics to Evaluate the Impact of Glyphosate or Roundup MON 52276 on the Gut Microbiota and Serum Metabolome of Sprague-Dawley Rats

Robin Mesnage, Maxime Teixeira, Daniele Mandrioli, Laura Falcioni, Quinten Raymond Ducarmon, Romy Daniëlle Zwitterink, Francesca Mazzacuva, Anna Caldwell, John Halket, Caroline Amiel, Jean-Michel Panoff, Fiorella Belpoggi, and Michael Nicolas Antoniou

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Figure S2. Correlations between the serum metabolome and the caecum metabolome. The Mantel.test function in the cultevo package of R was used to calculate the Mantel statistic for a Spearman's rank correlation coefficient between the log-transformed abundance values of the caecum metabolome and the serum metabolome datasets. The figure shows the density distribution of 1,000 permuted Spearman's rank correlation coefficients (Spearman's ρ , x-axis) from permutations of the samples. The blue arrow shows the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient for the unpermuted samples, with the empirical p-value of the Mantel test calculated as from a Monte-Carlo procedure described in North, et al. 2002, *The American Journal of Human Genetics*, 71 (2): 439—41.

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Additional File- Excel Document

Contaminant Screening.pdf File – Feed analysis to identify possible contaminants.

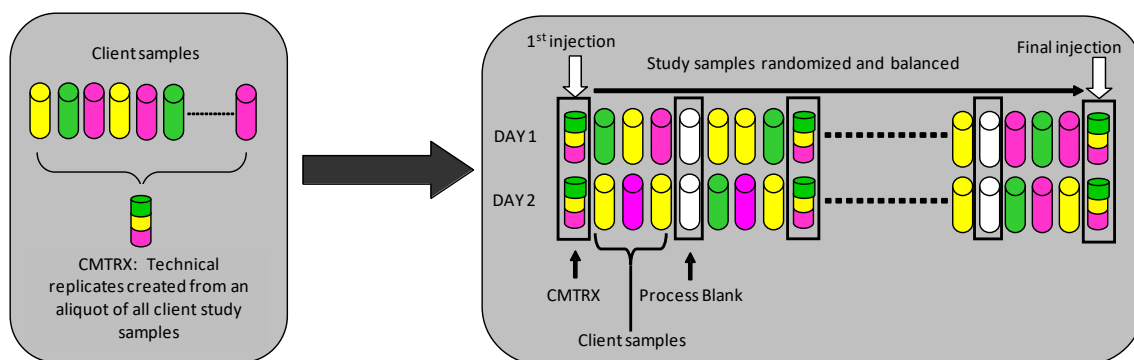


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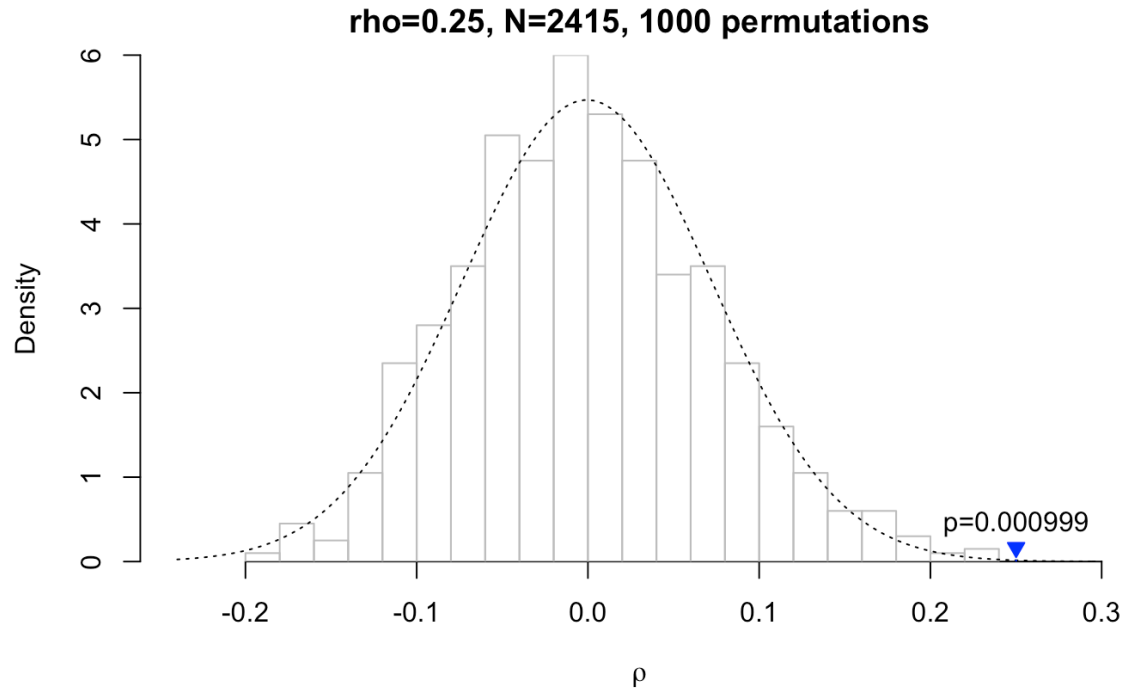


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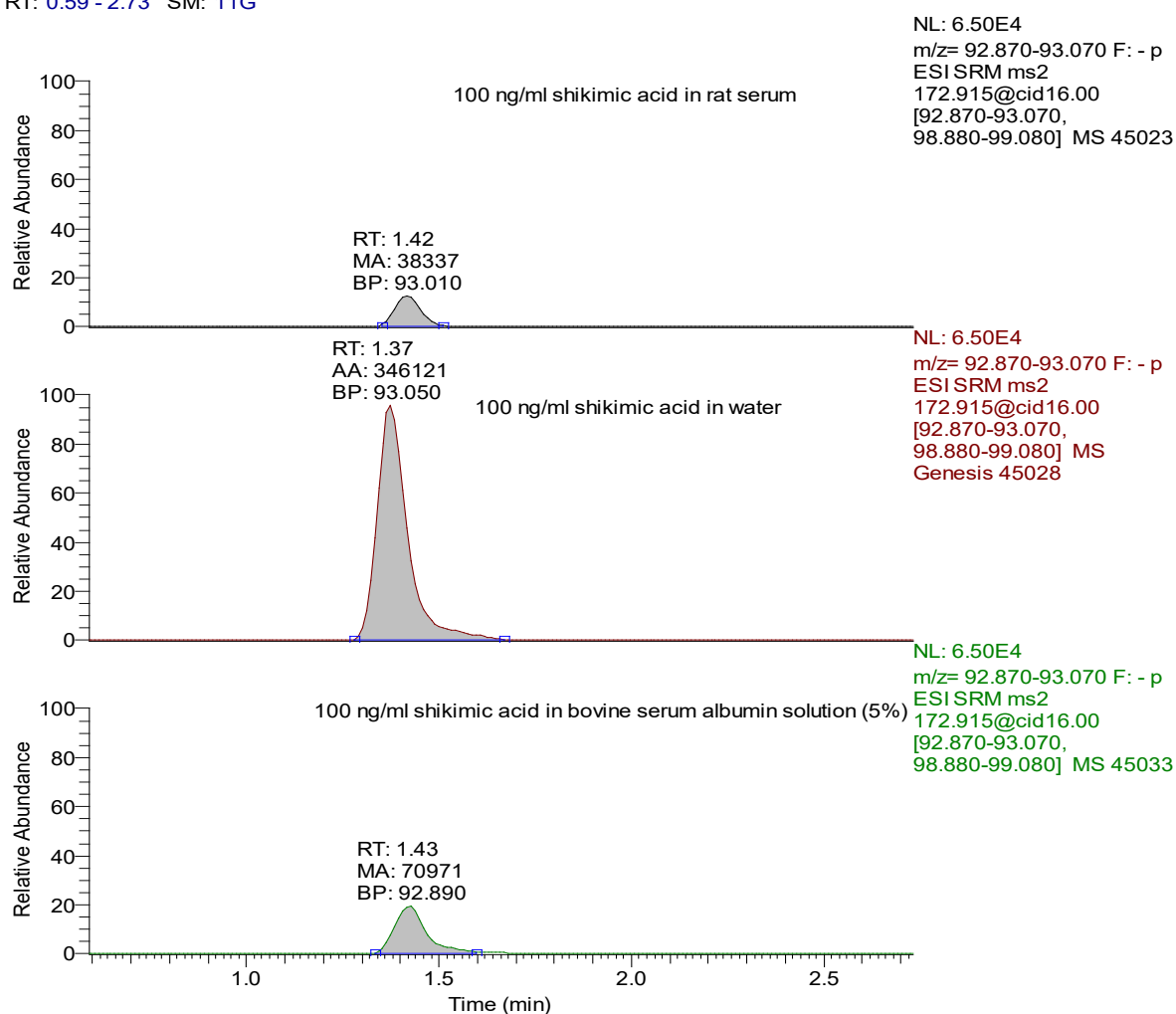


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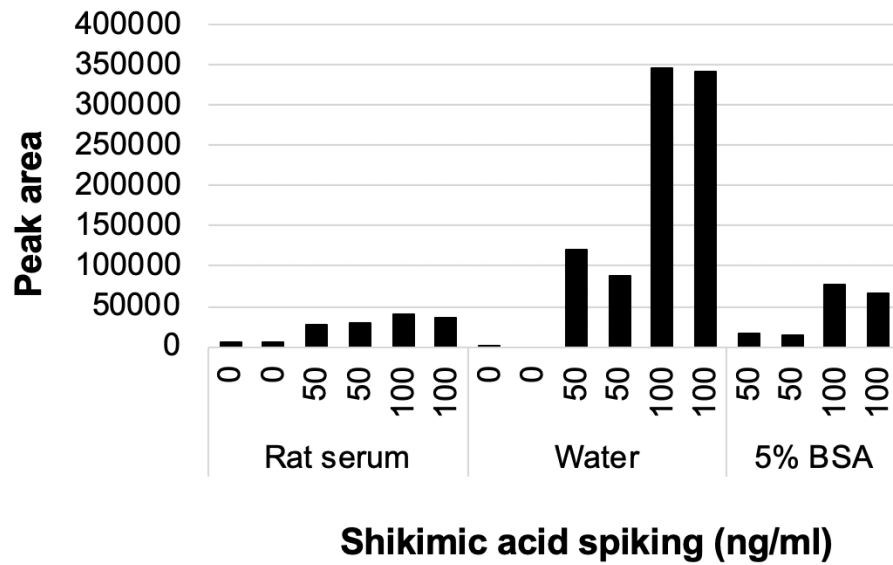


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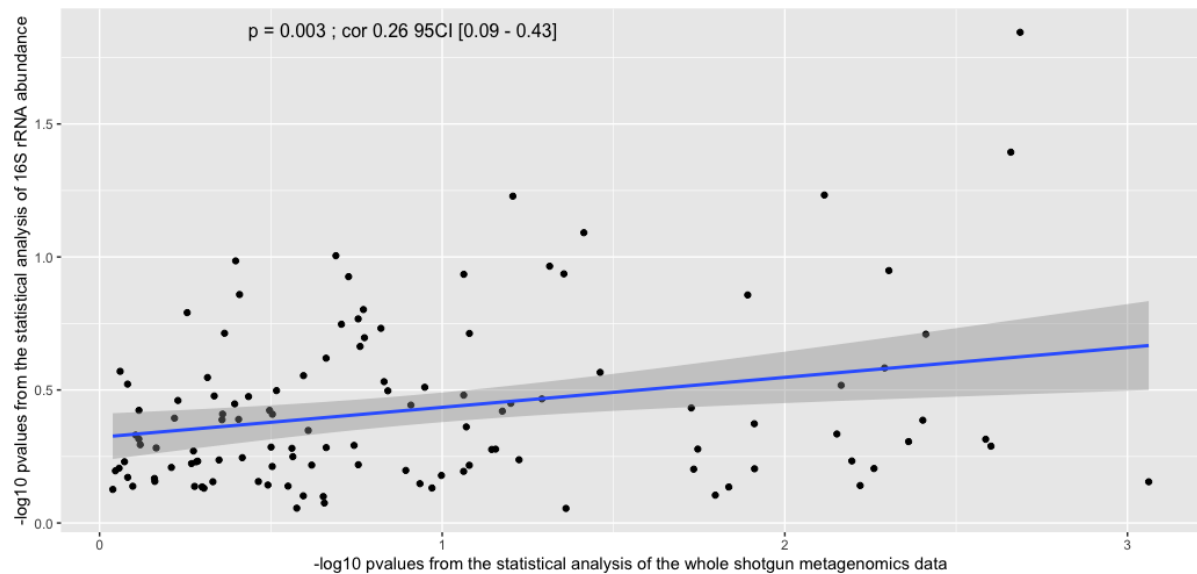


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Statistical significance of the effects of the treatments was assessed with *aldex2* using the complete shotgun metagenomics dataset (taxonomy inferred with the RefSeq database on the metagenomics RAST server) or a subset of 16S rRNA reads isolated from the shotgun metagenomics datasets using the metagenomics RAST server with a cut-off of 70% identity to ribosomal sequences from a reduced version of M5RNA with SortMeRNA.

Statistical analysis was performed on a dataset corrected for asymmetry (uneven sequencing depths) using the inter-quartile log-ratio method, which identifies features with reproducible variance. We assessed statistical significance using a Kruskal–Wallis test. The p-values for statistical significance from these both analyses were transformed ($-\log_{10}$). The resulting $-\log_{10}$ p-values for each of the taxonomic group detected in both the complete shotgun metagenomics dataset and its 16S rRNA gene subset were correlated ($p = 0.003$) and plotted.

Table S1. Experimental design and sampling (N = number of animals measured)

| Group | Treatment | Dose (mg/kg bw/ day glyphosate) | Body weights ^e , food and water consumption ^d | caecum metabolomics ^{a,b} | serum metabolomics ^{a,c} | Metagenomics ^{a,b} |
|-------|------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I | Control | 0 | yes (n =12) | yes (n =10) | yes (n =10) | yes (n=12) |
| II | Glyphosate | 0.5 | yes (n =12) | yes (n =10) | yes (n =10) | yes (n=12) |
| III | Glyphosate | 50 | yes (n =12) | yes (n =10) | yes (n =10) | yes (n=12) |
| IV | Glyphosate | 175 | yes (n =12) | yes (n =10) | yes (n =10) | no |
| V | MON 52276 | 0.5 | yes (n =12) | yes (n =10) | yes (n =10) | yes (n=12) |
| VI | MON 52276 | 50 | yes (n =12) | yes (n =10) | yes (n =10) | yes (n=12) |
| VII | MON 52276 | 175 | yes (n =12) | yes (n =10) | yes (n =10) | no |

^a. The samples were collected at final sacrifice.

^b. For each animal approximately 150 mg of caecum content and rectum faeces were collected at necropsy, put into labelled vials and stored at -70°C until metabolomic and microbiome analyses.

^c. Blood samples were collected from all animals before sacrifice. Animals were anesthetized by inhalation using a mixture of CO₂/O₂ (70% and 30% respectively), and about 7.5 mL of blood were collected from the *vena cava*. The blood collected from each animal was centrifuged in order to obtain serum, which was aliquoted into labelled cryovials and stored at -70°C.

^d. Water and food consumption: the daily water and food consumption per cage were measured before the start of the experiment, and weekly over the entire treatment period (13 weeks). Before sacrifice and after about 16 hours in a metabolic cage, water consumption, was recorded for each animal. The means of individual consumptions and related standard deviation were calculated for every group.

^e. Body weight: body weight of experimental animals was measured before the start of the treatment, and then weekly for 13 weeks. All the experimental animals were weighed just before sacrifice. Average body weights and related standard deviations were calculated for each experimental group.

Table S2: Description of Metabolon quality control (QC) Samples

| Description | Purpose |
|---|--|
| Large pool of human plasma maintained by Metabolon that has been characterized extensively. | Assure that all aspects of the Metabolon process are operating within specifications. |
| Pool created by taking a small aliquot from every customer sample. | Assess the effect of a non-plasma matrix on the Metabolon process and distinguish biological variability from process variability. |
| Aliquot of ultra-pure water | Process Blank used to assess the contribution to compound signals from the process. |
| Aliquot of solvents used in extraction. | Solvent Blank used to segregate contamination sources in the extraction. |

Table S3: Metabolon QC Standards

| Description | Purpose |
|-------------------|--|
| Recovery Standard | Assess variability and verify performance of extraction and instrumentation. |
| Internal Standard | Assess variability and performance of instrument. |

Table S4. Serum and caecum metabolomics quality control

| QC Sample | Measurement | Median RSD | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------|
| | | Cecal Contents | Serum |
| Internal Standards | Instrument Variability | 3 % | 4 % |
| Endogenous Biochemicals | Total Process Variability | 10 % | 9 % |

Note: Instrument variability was determined by calculating the median relative standard deviation (RSD) for the internal standards that were added to each sample prior to injection into the mass spectrometers. Overall process variability was determined by calculating the median RSD for all endogenous metabolites (i.e., non-instrument standards) present in 100% of the samples, which are technical replicates of pooled client samples. Values for instrument and process variability as shown in the table above meet Metabolon's acceptance criteria.

Table S5. Determination of Shikimic Acid in serum by LCMSMS. Version 201023

INSTRUMENTATION:

Thermo Accela Pump and CTC Autosampler coupled to a Thermo TSQ Quantum Access mass spectrometer

LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (LC):

LC column: Thermo Accucore 100x2.1mm 2.6 μ (LC18)
LC column temperature: 40°C
Injection tray temperature: Cool, not able to set temperature
Injection Volume: 10 μ L
Flow rate: 200 μ L
Run Time: 10 min

LC gradient:

| Time, min | Solvent A: 0.01% Formic Acid in H ₂ O, % | Solvent B: Acetonitrile, % |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------|
| 0.0 | 100 | 0 |
| 0.2 | 100 | 0 |
| 2.0 | 80 | 20 |
| 2.2 | 80 | 20 |
| 3.5 | 0 | 100 |
| 5.0 | 0 | 100 |
| 5.5 | 100 | 0 |
| 10.0 | 100 | 0 |

LC Solvent Preparation:

Solvent A:

0.1 mL of Formic Acid dilute up to 1L with Fisher HPLC HPLC grade Water

Solvent B:

1L Fisher HPLC HPLC grade Acetonitrile

Retention Times:

Shikimic Acid: 1.5 min;

Diclofenac: 5.9 min;

MASS SPECTROMETRY (MS):

Tune File:

shikimic-F02-200921

Method Name:

Shikimic-200928grad-C18-A

Ionisation:

Electrospray (ESI)

Polarity: negative
Spray Voltage: 4000 V
Capillary Temperature: 350°C
Auxiliary Gas Flow: 0 Arb.
Sheath Gas Flow: 50 Arb.
Scan type: SRM
Scan Width: 0.2 m/z
Scan Time: 0.150 sec
Numbers of Microscans: 1
Data type: Profile
Divert Valve: into Waste: 0 - 0.5 m, into MS: 0.5 – 10 m

SRM Transitions:

| Substance | Transitions m/z | Collision energy, Arb | Tube Lens Offset, V |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Shikimic Acid | 172.915 → 92.87 172.915 → 98.98 | 16 | 81 |
| Diclofenac | 293.74 → 249.65 293.74 → 213.720 | 10 | 76 |

SRM transitions were determined from Infusion data acquired in central mode data type and peak width 0.4 m/z.

STOCK SOLUTIONS:

1 mg/mL Shikimic Acid (ShA) stock solution:

Dissolve 1 mg Shikimic Acid in 1 mL HPLC grade MeOH. Keep in -20°C for 12 months.

1 mg/mL Diclofenac (D) stock solution (IS):

Dissolve 1 mg Diclofenac.Na in 1 mL HPLC grade MeOH (approximate concentration of 1 mg/ml). Keep in -20°C for 12 months.

WORKING SOLUTIONS:

10 µg/mL ShA solution:

Dilute 10 µL of 1 mg/mL ShA up to 1 mL with HPLC grade H₂O. Keep in -20°C for 1 month.

100 ng/mL ShA solution:

Dilute 10 µL of 10 µg/mL ShA up to 1 mL with blank serum. Prepare fresh before use.

Internal Standard (IS)solution:

10 µg/mL D:

Dilute 10 µL of 1 mg/mL D up to 1 mL with HPLC grade MeOH. Keep in -20°C for 6 months.

50 ng/mL D (IS-50n):

Dilute 5 μ L of 10 μ g/mL D up to 1 mL with HPLC grade H₂O. Prepare fresh before use.

CALIBRATION SAMPLES PREPARATION:

| Sample | ShA concentration, ng/ml | 100 ng/mL ShA solution, μ L | Serum, μ L |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| C0 | 0.0 | X | 1000 |
| C1 | 10 | 100 | 900 |
| C2 | 25 | 250 | 750 |
| C3 | 50 | 500 | 500 |
| C4 | 100 | neat | X |

SAMPLE PROCESSING:**C0-C4, test serum samples:**

1. Pipette 100 μ L of C0-C4 and test samples into individual 1.7 ml Eppendorf vials, add 10 μ L of **IS-50n** solution, and 500 μ L of acetonitrile, vortex.
2. Keep at -20°C for 1 hour.
3. Centrifuge 5 min at 14,000 rpm, 4°C.
4. Transfer clear supernatants into 1.7 ml Eppendorf vials, evaporate to dryness in rotavap at 30°C.
5. Reconstitute in 80 μ L Acetonitrile:H₂O (1:1), vortex.
6. Centrifuge 5 min at 14,000 rpm, 4°C.
7. Transfer to injection vials.

Table S6. Composition of the de Man, Rogosa et Sharpe (MRS) broth used in the *in vitro* study of bacterial growth

| Compounds | Quantity (g) | Providers (Cat. Number) |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Tween80 | 1.08 | Fisher scientific (T164500) |
| Yeast Extract | 5.00 | Biokar Diagnostics (A1202) |
| Glucose | 20.00 | Sigma (D9434) |
| Potassium phosphate dibasic | 2.00 | Sigma (60353) |
| Sodium acetate | 5.00 | Sigma (71183) |
| Ammonium citrate dibasic | 2.00 | Sigma (247561) |
| Magnesium sulfate | 0.20 | Sigma (M7506) |
| Manganese sulfate monohydrate | 0.05 | Sigma (M7634) |